

THE MORRISTOWN GAZETTE.

By JOHN E. HELMS.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., WEDNESDAY MARCH, 29, 1882.

VOL. XV.--NO. 52.

LODGES.

F. & A. M.—Morristown, No. 231—1st Thursday evening, 7 o'clock, every month, in their hall, at the Masonic Academy building.
Dr. J. H. Hovell, W. M.
R. O. A. C.—Morristown, No. 158—1st, 2nd and 3rd Thursdays of every month.
J. H. Hovell, W. M.
K. N. G.—Morristown, No. 272.
Meets every Thursday of each week.
W. S. DICKSON, D.
I. O. O. T.—Morristown, No. 5.—Meets every Monday evening.
D. P. ROWE, W. C. T.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

Advertising in the MORRISTOWN GAZETTE is recommended by business men, having faith in their own words, and who are not afraid of securing for their goods a wide recognition of their own merits.
Advertising in the MORRISTOWN GAZETTE is a permanent addition to the reputation of the goods advertised, because it is a permanent influence, always at hand in their interest.
Advertising in the MORRISTOWN GAZETTE is the most energetic salesman, addressing constantly the public in the advertiser's interest, and constantly at work, seeking customers from all classes.
Advertising in the MORRISTOWN GAZETTE produces trade, for even in the fullest times of business, it is the largest source of what is being done.
Advertising in the MORRISTOWN GAZETTE emphatically says: The paper is popular and has a home-side circulation of one thousand. It is read by the substantial business and agricultural classes of the section, besides being the official paper of Hamilton, Claiborne and Granger Counties.

THE MORRISTOWN GAZETTE.

Subscription Price, \$1 50,
Invariably in advance, otherwise \$2.
Entered at the Post Office at Morristown, Tenn., as second class matter, J.

The House Committee on Agriculture have favorably considered the bill appropriating \$20,000 for seeds for the people of the Mississippi valley.

Late advices from Costa Rica state that Alajuela, San Ramon, Grecia and Heredia have been destroyed by earthquakes. In Alajuela alone several thousands of lives were lost, and those alive were homeless.

Mrs. Mary E. Howe, late president of the Woman's Bank, at Boston, which burst last year so disastrously to its creditors and depositors, has been sentenced to three years hard labor in the Massachusetts House of Correction.

The central organization of the United Trade and Labor Unions of New York city, at a recent meeting, denounced Minister Lowell for declining to interfere in behalf of American citizens confined in English prisons, and asked President Arthur to recall him.

The Elizabethton Mountaineer says that a colored man was found dead in the gorge the other morning. On the previous evening he had eaten two large mackerel in a raw state, two dozen hard boiled eggs and drank two buckets of water. The physician pronounced the case "death from over-eating."

The Chief Signal Officer announces the rain fall in Tennessee, for the week ending March 17, as follows:

Chattanooga.....0.69 inches.
Knoxville.....0.32
Memphis.....0.25
Nashville.....1.11

Average for Tennessee 0.72

At a meeting of the Cabinet on Monday, the 20th, the court martial case of esq. J. C. Whitaker was taken up and disposed of, by disapproving the sentence of dismissal from service, imposed by the court, on the technical ground that the evidence taken at the trial was improperly introduced, thus sustaining the opinion of the Judge Advocate General.

The Knoxville correspondent of the Chattanooga Times gives this pleasing account of the good fortune attending one of our most valued Knoxville friends, whose occasional contributions to the columns of THE GAZETTE have always been welcomed by its many readers: "Mr. R. S. Shepherd, salesman in the extensive house of Cowan, McLung & Co., was surely born under the auspices of one of the bright planets of the heavens. A few years ago, when knocking about in the gorges of the mountains lying between Tennessee and Kentucky, he stumbled upon what seemed to be a rich vein of coal. Upon closer examination he became satisfied of it. There was then no railroad near it. He found the owner and soon concluded a contract for one-half interest, and more recently effected an organization under the firm name of 'The Lone Mountain Coal Company.' It is now reached by the Knoxville and Ohio railroad, and is fifty-seven miles from Knoxville. There is a vein exposed one mile long, six feet four inches thick and extending three and a half miles through the mountain. By the first of October the company will be ready for shipment."

An exchange says: "Man's average life is 33 years." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will live always.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks of Indiana, while in Chicago denied in an interview the rumor that he had been converted from free trade to protection. "That," he said, "would be impossible, as he had never been a free-trader." He defined his position as midway between the two extremes, and added that he was "in favor of protection only to a judicious and beneficial extent."

W. H. Dickson, special messenger in behalf of the citizens of Chicago, arrived in Washington on the 20th with a petition for the pardon of Sergeant Mason. It bears 120,000 signatures, and is 3,400 feet long. He also has a smaller petition, signed by 5,000 citizens of Ogle county, Ill., each one of whom contributed ten cents toward the fund for the relief of Sergeant Mason's family. Mr. Dickson presented the petition to the President on the 21st.

The bridge which is to span East river and connect New York and Brooklyn, it is now promised, will be completed and open for travel by March 1, 1883. It has already cost \$14,000,000, and Monday the board of trustees resolved that the people of the two cities should stand and deliver a cool million and a quarter before the structure can be completed. The total cost by time of completion, if it is not increased, will not be far from sixteen millions.

A letter to the American from White's Bend says: "A married man, a Baptist preacher, eloped with the wife of a deaf and dumb man on the 28th inst., both the parties living on Marrow Bone creek, a mile and a half below here. The man left a wife and four children and the woman left her husband and three children. The man was regarded as a good preacher. He is only thirty years of age, heavy built, and has very black hair. The man left on Friday and the woman left the following day."

A Washington correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette writes: It is currently reported here that the article in the last number of the North American Review, entitled Bonbrion in Virginia, was written by Capt. John Wise, though it has the name of Mr. Riddleberger attached to it. It is also said that though the authorship of the bill for repudiating thirteen millions of Virginia's debt is ascribed to Mr. Riddleberger, Gen. Mahone furnished the statements in that bill and that Capt. Wise formulated them."

The Philadelphia Record in a recent issue says: The suit of Gen. G. W. C. Lee for the recovery of the value of the Arlington estate, on the Potomac, was before the United States Supreme Court a few days since on an appeal from a decision in Gen. Lee's favor. The indications are that the Government will pay to the General a sum of money for the estate, as it very justly should. The manner in which the Government secured possession of the property reflects no credit upon the authorities concerned; but now that it has become a national cemetery it is no longer desirable as a place of residence, and the Government could not readily part with it.

Under the will of Thaddeus Stevens his favorite nephew, Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., was to receive the bulk of the estate at the end of fifteen years if he overcame his dissipated habits; if he did not, however, he was to receive \$800 per annum during his life, and the residue of the estate, provided it amounted to \$50,000, was to be devoted to the founding of an orphan asylum. His nephew not complying with the requirements of the will, the executors were about arranging for the transfer of the estate to the Children's Home, of Lancaster, Pa., when Dr. Thaddeus N. Stevens, of Indiana, stepped in and filed a bill in equity, claiming the estate on the ground that it does not reach \$50,000. This counsel have been retained on both sides.

The worm is a great pest to horses in dry weather, and to get rid of them is a good thing. A writer says, to prevent them from bothering a horse make the application before harnessing them of a mixture of one part of crude carbolic acid with six or more parts of olive oil. This should be rubbed lightly over the animal with a rag applied more thickly to the interior of the ears and other parts most likely to be attacked. This application may need to be repeated in the course of the day, but while any odor of the acid remains the flies decline to settle, and the horse is completely free from all annoyance. The nervous, irritable state into which some horses get from the attacks of these insects, is also not an infrequent cause of accidents, and those, therefore, may also be obviated.

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HAD FAITH AND WAS CURED.

RAISED FROM SICKNESS BY PRAYER.

From the Philadelphia Times, March 13.
Mr. S. F. Delavan, an old resident of West Philadelphia, preached a sermon in Christian Hall, Sunday, March 13th, on the power of prayer and faith in God, as illustrated in his own case. Mr. Delavan resides at 542 Silliman street, and for seven years he lay in an agony of pain and utterly helpless. The announcement was made on Saturday that "a man who had been paralyzed for seven years, but who was healed in a moment as a result of faith in God," would relate his experience at the services, held at the church with an audience eager to listen to the details of this marvelous case. The story told a reporter of the Philadelphia Times by this miraculously cured man, is an interesting one. He stated that eight years ago this coming June his first severe stroke of paralysis came upon him. "The doctors, some of them eminent, of whom I had five," Mr. Delavan went on to say, "began to interest themselves in my case. Finally one after another of them dropped off, telling my friends that I must die. I had no use of my body, with the exception of my arms. Opium had no effect, because I had become used to them. The agonies I suffered during those seven long years no tongue can express. Every moment I expected to drop into eternity. Four weeks ago, between the hours of twelve and one at night, I heard the voice of God as distinct as I hear my own. 'Why not trust God to heal?' Then again I heard the voice ask: 'Canst thou trust God to heal?' For the third time the same voice asked: 'Will you not trust God to heal?' I prayed and answered: 'Yes.' From that moment I was convinced that I had the power of Christ in me. That night my pain ceased. The next morning I got down on my knees for the first time in eight years. I have been walking about, as you see me to-day, ever since."

A CHANGED MAN.

Mr. Delavan is a man apparently fifty years of age. He does not look as if he had undergone anything more serious than commonplace illness. For an hour he stood up and talked very earnestly to the audience in the hall. At times, in picturing his sufferings and telling of his recovery by Divine means, he was eloquent. He sought to draw a great moral lesson from his case. He said that before and during his sickness he had never been taught but a nominal Christian until Divine aid came to him. In the course of his sermon Mr. Delavan said: "Am I not a saved man? Five weeks ago if any one should have told me that I would ever be able to get even down on my knees, I should have thought them joking. I am not here to-day to preach a regular sermon. Many of those present come here out of curiosity. Oh, if they would only believe that the Saviour can do for them what he has done for me, then I should be satisfied. Now I do not know what it is God has for me to do in the future. I know that he will do more for me yet." As the speaker closed one man arose and said he would like to say a few words. He appeared so affected that he could hardly control his voice. He then told of his recovery from a serious illness by Divine aid after he and the doctors had despaired. The scene throughout the service was decidedly one unusual for a church, and the audience appeared to feel in their manifestation of sympathy. When all was over, old acquaintances crowded around Mr. Delavan and remained long after the service, talking over scenes in his sick chamber. John Hibbit, of 349 North Ninth street, and several members of the Lodge to which Mr. Delavan belonged, testified to the facts of their having watched by his bedside.

A QUAKER'S RUSE.

SAVED FROM SNAKE SCALPING-KNIVES BY A SET OF FALSE TEETH.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.
Some time ago a Philadelphia Quaker, belonging to an Indian delegation, was crossing a wide plain in a hostile country. The driver of the ambulance called his attention to four Indians on horseback, who soon surrounded the vehicle. A young brave in war paint made unmistakable demonstrations of hostility. The interpreter told him they were peace men and medicine men. He replied that they must prove themselves medicine men; of peace men they had had too many already to steal their land and have soldiers kill them. "Be quick," said he; "show us some wonderful medicine work, or we will kill you," putting action to the word by brandishing the rifles and tomahawks.

Here was a dilemma! Pointing to the other one, a fine-looking Quaker six feet in his stockings, with white hair, who had been the first talker of the party, he furiously gestured and cried out: "Medicine Man show! Medicine man show!" An inspiration seized him. He had a double set of false teeth on plates of flesh-colored material, and pointing at his teeth with his finger and then tapping them with much grimace and correctness, he motioned for all the braves to come within sight, and when all were intent upon him he deliberately took out first the upper set and then the lower set of teeth, and made a motion toward his neck as if about to separate his head from his body, when the braves wheeled their horses and rode furiously away, and the party of peace-makers also turned their horses' heads and ambulance forthward, rejoiced at their strategic deliverance.

From the New York Herald.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Conkling has done the best thing possible to be done for himself, for his party and for President Arthur by declining the nomination. Mr. Conkling cannot afford to be taken out of politics, his party cannot afford to have him taken out of politics, and of all men in the United States the President of the United States is probably the man who can least afford to have Mr. Conkling taken out of politics.

From the New York Tribune.

The proprietors of the Knoxville Tribune have offered a prize of \$100 in gold for the largest yield of corn from one acre upon any farm in East Tennessee. The contest is open to every farmer in East Tennessee whether he cultivates his own land or is a renter. All who desire to contend for the prize must make their entries before a special time. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing the Tribune, Knoxville, Tenn.

From the New York Times.

The object of the Tribune in offering this prize is to stimulate improved methods of cultivation. One of the conditions of the contract will be that whoever enters agrees to furnish at the time the corn is measured a full description of the manner in which his acre is cultivated. This and other furnished in the same manner will be published in the Weekly Tribune at the time the prize is awarded, and the farmers of East Tennessee will get the benefit of any valuable suggestions it may contain.

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INTERVIEW WITH GULTEAU.

THE PRISONER AND HIS VISITORS—A BUSINESS OFFICE IN JAIL.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Through the courtesy of Gen. Crocker, warden of the jail, a representative of The Sun was admitted to Gulteau's cell on Saturday. The prisoner has improved in appearance remarkably since his trial. His complexion is clear, and shows the glow of health and good living without excess. While upon close view there is a peculiarity in the expression of Gulteau's eye, it is not sufficiently noticeable to attract attention under ordinary circumstances. He wears a new suit of dark clothing, fresh linen, and a wide-brimmed soft hat, keeping the latter constantly upon his head, even in the presence of lady visitors. Two cells at his disposal, one of which he uses as an office and the other as a sleeping apartment. The office is furnished with several chairs, a desk and writing materials. The prisoner said he was well treated by everybody. He had numerous visitors, from whom he realized \$25 to \$30 per day by the sale of autographs and photographs. He exhibited four pictures in different positions, recently taken, saying he preferred those in which the face was turned to the side. These give the countenance an expression of severity not natural to him. The proceeds of this traffic afford him the means of supplying various comforts and the daily newspapers. Judging by the testimony on his trial of the shifts he has employed to get along in the past, he is in easier circumstances now than he has been for a long while. He reads pretty much all that is published about himself, and is very fond of fruit and buys a great deal of it. He disapproves of Mrs. Scoville's letters to Mrs. Garfield and President Arthur, and has notified her not to write any more letters in his behalf. In reference to his prospects, Gulteau said confidently: "We expect relief from the court in banquo. I have retained Gen. B. F. Butler and Judge Merrick, of Maryland as counsel, and will secure a new trial." He hoped Mr. Conkling would accept the seat on the Supreme Bench for the good of the country. Gulteau is anxious to have a new book published, which will contain a revision of his work on the Bible, a sketch of his life and an abstract of the trial. He is desirous that a Baltimore house should publish it, and says he is losing \$50 a day while it remains unprinted. At parting the prisoner said: "I will give you a sentiment," and he wrote on a slip of paper the words, "The Republican party—wrecked by Garfield, saved by Gulteau's inspiration and Arthur's statesmanship. Tell the friends of The Sun that I am well and happy, and have no apprehensions of any other condition either here or hereafter." His manner is entirely free from anything that would indicate that he did not feel as he spoke. He replies to all interrogations with promptness and decision, and speaks freely upon any topic introduced. When visitors appear at the door of his cell he invites them to enter, encouraging the timid with the assurance that he will not hurt them. He displays the air of a busy man of affairs, much in earnest and entirely sane, entertaining visitors as would become a man in the position of a host perfectly at ease.

MR. CONKLING'S DECLINATION.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Conkling ought to be old enough to know that a Supreme Judgeship in the hand is worth a whole swarm of dead Presidential bees in the bush.

From the New York Tribune.

The national crisis has passed and Mr. Conkling can go on with his great law practice, aided by the advertisement that the President thinks he is good enough lawyer to have a place on the bench of the highest court in the land offered to him. Compliments and advertisements being over, what next?

From the Philadelphia Press.

The President has discharged the debt of personal friendship and political obligation and will be acquitted of any further claim. He is free to pursue his own policy, while Mr. Conkling is equally free to take his country upon any President's must more and more be President.

From the New York Times.

It may not be possible to entirely retrieve the singular mistake of Mr. Conkling's nomination, which must always remain a bad precedent, but he can largely atone for it, and the more promptly he does so the more surely he will strengthen that respect which the great body of his countrymen have felt for him and would like to continue to feel.

From the New York Herald.

Concerning the wisdom of Mr. Conkling's declination there will be two opinions. One of them is that he would have done more wisely had he accepted.

\$100 IN GOLD.

For Some Farmer of East Tennessee.

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To Travelers.

PARTIES WHO ARE THINKING of going to any point in the West can secure the very lowest rates, maps, time tables, etc., by addressing or calling on

R. S. PATTY,
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For Choice Family Groceries

GO TO

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Highest market price paid for all kinds of Country

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Repairing and Engraving skillfully executed upon reasonable terms. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. [August 79-81]

HATTIE HOUSE.

It's Located in the Exact Business

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Knoxville, Tennessee,

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